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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

No III.

In No. I. we have seen that the South will be compelled by the force of circumstances, to establish Cotton Manufactories upon the principle of self preservation rather than mere expediency. Let us now enquire whether her capabilities are such as to warrant success.

The capability of the South proves itself,

1st. By the production of the raw material.

2d. By the climate, which is perfectly favorable to this species of manufactory.

3d. By the possesion of waterpower and fuel.

4th. By the cheapness of the raw material and labor.

These natural advantages prove her capability and constitute the elements of her lasting prosperity, if aided by enterprise, industry, and perseverence.

In order to see whether she has a fair chance to compete successfully with the manufacturers of the old world, as well as with those of our own country, we must compare the price of labor which she will have to pay, and the price of the raw material abroad, and at home. This comparison will show that the South has decidedly the advantage in both respects.

It is generally believed that the wages paid in Old England are considerably lower than in New England. This is a mistake, arising from want of correct information, or has been wilfully propagated for certain purposes. The average wages in the Northern States are about three dollars a head per week for such work as we shall contemplate in the subjoined calculations. For work of an inferior description they are lower, as we shall presently see.

As to wages in England, we have luckily an official report to go by. This is a return made to the Factory's Commission, constituted by the English Government, and states: Thirty-six master spinners and manufacturers employ in their mills 11,444 workpeople, whose wages amount to £6, 689 8s. 9d sterling weekly; of these

326	are between	9 and 10	years of age.
384	"	10 " 11	"
710	"	11 " 12	"
2922	"	12 " 18	"
7101	are upwards of	18	"
11,444			

This information, from its official character, is very valuable, and we learn from it that the average wages in Lancashire amount to 11s. 8d. per week, which at 9½ pence sterling per silver dollar, which is the price at which dollars are bought and sold in London, amounts to $2.82 1-2 cents; and if the average in the Middle and Eastern States is $3, the latter is about 12 per cent. higher. Upon these comparative rates, we shall base the subjoined calculations.

We have above stated that, for inferior work, wages are lower. This appears in a Report made to the Legislature of North Carolina some time ago, and has been, subsequently, corroborated by a practical manufacturer, who says:

"I believe that labor has *never been lower* in my neighborhood than

$1	per week for boys and girls under 12 years of age	
1.50	" "	15
2	" "	18

including women capable to reel the yarn, they all finding their board and clothing."

"For attending one thousand spindles, there will be required—

5	boys or girls at $ 1,00 per week	$5.00
15	" 1.50 "	22.50
10	women at 2.00 "	20.00
1	male spinner working by the task	8.00
1	carder	8.00
1	overseer of the throssel loom	6.00
		$69.50

Adding to this weekly payment to 33 hands, the yearly wages of a superintendent, (who is as indispensable with white as with black operatives,) amounting to $500, we have an average of $2.41 cents; and let it be borne in mind that these are the lowest rates paid for inferior work. V.

From the National Intelligencer.

It may be the effect of our own obtuseness perhaps, but we could never comprehend the truth, that is to say, of Mr. M'Duffie's forty bale theory. We listened with attention to the two elaborate speeches, in which he employed all the powers of his masterly intellect to make it clear, but we listened in vain. He stated that the idea was new, and admitted that it was difficult to understand. He therefore asked the serious attention of his auditors while he essayed a second time to explain it. We gave him ours. Who, indeed, would forego such a treat? We listened with renewed admiration to the display of his extraordinary powers, to the variety of his illustrations, and the boldness of his assertions; but conviction refused to fall upon our minds. We heard the oft repeated therefore, but for our lives we could never perceive the wherefore. We have, since, more than once revolved the subject in our thoughts, but the rationale of the theory remains to our humble faculties a sealed book. The more, in fact, we have reflected on the matter, the more apparent has the simple and self evident old doctrine become to us, that, the consumers of imported goods pay the duties imposed on them. However, it was not to enter into an argument of the question that we took up the pen, but merely to introduce the following case from Niles' Register, which the astute and veteran editor of that journal opposes to Mr. M'Duffie's theory.

FROM THE REGISTER.

"To understand this theory clearly, we shall state a case—for the theory must as well apply to codfish as to cotton.

"A yankee proceeds to the banks of Newfoundland, and there catches a parcel of fish—which being cured, he carries to Madeira, where the price of fish whether American or British or French caught is one dollar for a certain quantity, which is also the price of a gallon of wine of a certain quality. Well—the Yankee may bring his dollar home with him, or lay it out in wine—but if the wine will bear a profit on its transportation, he will surely prefer the latter. The duty on this wine is one dollar. And having arrived, and paid or secured the payment of the duty, the codfisher and navigator and merchant sells the wine to Mr. M'Duffie for 2.25 cents the gallon, and that gentleman consumes it, or entertains his friends with it. Who pays the duty the cod-fisher or Mr M'Duffie? The fisherman has gained 25 cents per gallon on the wine, because he laid out his dollar in Madeira—and the logician might have saved 2.25 cents, if he had refused to purchase the wine. But the argument is that, if there was no duty on the wine, the fish would have sold for two dollars instead of one—though England and French and Dutch fishermen would supply the same quantity and quality of fish for one dollar! And how stands the case now, with respect to our trade with the West Indies? The duty on coffee lately was 5 cents per pound, or more than 50 per cent. on its average price in the West Indies. It is now free of duty.—Has the price of flour, &c. advanced 50 per cent in the West Indies? The rule must work both ways, and apply to all cases. There has been no such advance on our products exported—nor has even the price of coffee declined. In 1830 when the duty was five cents, coffee was worth only 12 cents duty paid; in 1831 12½ cents, the duty being 2 cents; and and now, when free of duty, 15 cents. We speak of average prices. We do not say nor mean to insinuate, that the price of coffee has advanced because it is free of duty—for price depends upon demand and supply, and reference to the case is only made to show that duties are not always taxes, as well as that reductions in the rates of duties do not always lessen the cost of goods to consumers. But if the duty be a tax, the consumer must certainly pay it.

BRITISH SPECULATIONS.

From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.

United States.—The future destinies of this great and increasing empire, form perhaps one of the most deeply interesting questions that can occupy the human mind. However travellers may differ in delineating the shades of Trans-Atlantic manners, all must admit the general intelligence of the American people: they are shrewd and well calculated, and perfectly qualified to manage all the delicate machinery of a free Government: and their condition is, besides, fortune in this respect above that of all other nations—that they have before them vast regions of desert and fertile land, the cultivation of which, for centuries to come, will afford an unbounded outlet to the growing capital and population of the country. The Government is a pure democracy, the President being chosen by the people, as well as most of the other inferior functionaries, and the history of the world presents no example of a democracy so favourably situated. The ancient Republics of Greece and Rome had a turbulent, precarious, and brief course. The patriots of those classic days no doubt sketched a rude, but bold outline, of political freedom; but they had no materials but of which they could build up the fair structure of a free Government. The people were ignorant and barbarous, as the mass of every nation must have been prior to the invention of printing; the untempered mortar with which they cemented their chimerical fabric soon gave way, and the whole was finally swallowed up in the gulph of intestine strife. The American Republic is constructed of different and better materials, the people being orderly, intelligent, and well educated; and the system of democracy has, no doubt, hitherto worked well under their vigilent control; but it is justly observed by the author of an excellent work before us, that the time is not yet arrived for trying its solidity. The Americans are still, generally speaking, a prosperous, and, of course, a contented people; but, in the progress of society, *when all the waste land is exhausted*—when the evils of an increasing population and scanty subsistance begin to be experienced—and when as in the old communities of Europe, the American Government has to deal with a discontented people—then, and not till then, will this great experiment of democracy be fairly tried. It will be observed, that, since this Republican Constitution was established in 1787, the principle of democracy has been gaining ground: the small party who most wisely endeavored to arrest the popular torrent, and to raise some constitutional barrier against the influence of mere numbers, have been entirely overthrown, and democracy, pure and unalloyed, now reigns triumphant.

In many of the States universal suffrage has been established, and the people are thus truly sovereigns. They mould the spirit and policy of the Government according to their own capricious views; and provided, that in place of being, as at present, well fed and contented, they are poor and starving for want of employment—is there, we may ask, no danger they may wield their uncontrolled power, not for the safety, but for the destruction of the Commonwealth? In a late Radical Meeting in this city, it was observed by one of the orators that the quartern-loaf, which could be produced for 6d., was sold for 9d.; and he asked if there was any justice in the cruel law which thus raised the price of bread. In this country, however, the mere speculative opinions of the ignorant, however dangerous, cannot be hurtful. But if we suppose this class, as in America, armed with power, and acting in concert under a rankling sense of imaginary wrong, and with an overwhelming weight of numbers; where is the barrier that would protect the Constitution against the overbearing flood of popular fury? Herein consists the great danger to the American Government, and it arises from its too democratical tendency. The ideas of tyranny and oppression seem to have so entirely swayed the minds of the Americans, that they have never once looked at the opposite and worse evil of anarchy that may be produced by the fierce and uncontrolled passions of the mob. In short, the defect and danger of the American Government is, that it has more sail than ballast; and so far from being an example to copy, as there are some theorists in this country who cry out for universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, it is a beacon to point out the fatal shore of democracy, on which the American State vessel is in danger of running a ground.

The Baltimore *Gazette* contains an interesting letter from Bishop ENGLAND, in refutation of the following passage, from one of the articles published in the New-York *Mirror*, under the title of the "First Impressions of Europe," from the pen of N. P. WILLIS, one of its Editors.

"Bishop England, of Charleston, South-Carolina, delivered a lecture at the house of the English Cardinal Weld, a day or two ago, explanatory of the ceremonies of the holy week. It was principally an apology for them. He confessed that to the educated, they appeared empty and even absurd rites, but they were intended not for the refined, but for the vulgar, whom it was necessary to instruct and impress through their outward senses. As nearly all these rites, however, take place in the Sistine Chapel, which no person is permitted to enter who is not furnished with a ticket, and in full dress his argument rather fell to the ground."

The following extract from the Bishop's letter contains the substance of the refutation.

"If vindicatory elucidation, following a brief apologetic introduction be 'principally an apology'—then is that writer correct—for in such a way have I betrayed my conscience, and deceived my friends. I did say sometimes even to the educated the ceremonial might appear empty, and to the refined abstract philosopher it might seem absurd, because the form would be considered useless: but that the observances were calculated, when duly understood, at all events to impress usefully the great bulk of mankind, who did not enjoy such opportunities of mental cultivation as did the audience I then had the honor of addressing—and that even for the educated and refined, they would, I was convinced, be of the greatest advantage, however extensive might be their taste; because by those means, the understanding was informed— —they wrought upon the will and engaged the affections. I did shew that the principle they involved was that upon which were based the rites instituted by the Almighty when he gave his revelations to Moses in the desert—upon which Solomon acted subsequently in the application of Science and Art, under the guidance of inspiration. And by a variety of similar topics I shewed that by judicious impressions upon the senses, (I am not aware that I found it necessary to introduce the word *outward*,) the sage and the simpleton, the philosopher and the child might be equally induced to practice virtue and to cultivate religion."

The Bishop promises, if his leisure will permit, severa other communications on the subject of the "First Impressions."

From the New Jersey Fredonian.

Henry Clay.—The following pointed and emphatic testimony to the purity and patriotism of Henry Clay, coming as it does from one wholly aloof from party politics, and who in some sense may be regarded as pronouncing the award of posterity, is worth a thousand of the commonplace eulogiums of heated party politicians; and is enough, in itself, to make the proudest feel that he has not lived in vain:

From Niles's Register.

We are free to express an opinion, built upon a long and close observation of the proceedings and acts of Mr. Clay, that he is among the most wronged of all men living: and we say this with the greater liberty, for the reason that, on a late important occasion, we had the misfortune to differ in opinion concerning a matter to which his vigorous and enlightened mind, and our own feeble ability, had been long and intimately allied. We do not yet approve the course which our old and much honored friend pursued—(and Mr. Clay would be about the last person in the world to demand a subscription to his opinions, unless awarded by the dictates of a man's own judgment)—but that he was influenced in the case referred to by the purest motives and most patriotic views, we must certainly believe, and might almost say that we know.

Gamblers in Richmond, Va.—The Capital of the "Old Dominion" appears to be much infested by gamblers. The able and independent Editors of the Compiler have for some weeks been pouring a galling fire upon these pests of society, which has resulted in a meeting of the citizens, for the purpose of devising means for the suppression of the vice of gambling in that city. The meeting is said to have been the largest ever held in that place—there being from 600 to 1000 people present. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of twenty-four persons to collect such information in respect to the number and situation of the gaming houses as it may be in their power to obtain; to make all necessary inquiries into the matter; and to recommend to the adoption of an adjourned meeting such measures for remedy of the evil as to them may seem advisable. The extraordinary facts were stated at the meeting, that an attempt had been made, by individuals notoriously engaged in gambling as a pursuit, to destroy the Compiler, in consequence of the active part it had taken against that vice; that they went through the city threatening those mechanics who should support that paper with the withdrawal of their custom; that they endeavored by the influence of money to induce the hands of the office to desert the establishment, two of whom were actually led away when their services were essential; and that they indirectly proposed to one of the Editors, that by the desertion of his connexion with the Compiler, a large sum would be placed at his disposal for the establishment of another paper.

Raleigh Star.

A new power.—There is a prospect that in a few years, perhaps months, the whole system of steam-enginery will undergo a revolution. Mr. Ericrickson is about to take out a patent for the employment of a new power—that of heating air; in which he offers a saving of fuel of eight-tenths. He has amply proved the practicability of his project; for an engine of one horse power, upon the new principle, has been working upon his premises for the last three months. It has been inspected by the most eminent practical engineers in the country.

Lond. paper.

"May I be married, ma?" said a pretty brunette of sixteen to her mother. "What do you want to be married for?" returned her mother. "Why, ma, you know that the children have never seen any body married, and I thought it might please 'em."

The Col. Hasket System.—A young man, belonging to this city, desirous of obtaining notoriety, attempted to walk from here to Lowell, a distance of 26 miles, and back the same day, partaking of nothing but bread and water. He stood it remarkably well and reached his place of destination, in 6 1-2 hours—but nature was exhausted, and he was attack with successive fainting fits which left him so weak that he has been compelled to keep his bed for three days. So much for experiments.

Bos. Rep.

Donna Maria.—As this young Miss is now the subject of much conversation and remark, a description of her person may not be uninteresting. A letter from Havre of the 8th ult. says: "I have seen Donna Maria twice.—Although not fifteen years old, she has the appearance of twenty. Her eye is the only feature which pleases. She has a small, brilliant, piercing eye, which gives her countenance a great deal of animation. She is very fat, has a wide mouth and projecting teeth. She is by no means ugly, but simply good looking. Her dress is extremely simple; a white gown, and sky blue bonnet, trimmed very neatly, and no ornament whatever.

N. Y. J. Com.

The wrong Leg.—Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, forgot the day he was to be married, and was surprised at his servant's bringing him a new dress. A gnat stinging him on the leg, the doctor stooped and scratched the leg of a gentleman who was standing next him.

WEBSTER'S EDITION OF THE BIBLE.

To the citizens of the United States.

Fifty years have passed since I commenced the publication of a series of books for the instruction of American youth. Among my motives for this undertaking, were, the improvement of elementary books, and a desire to ender my countrymen less dependent on Great Britain for supplies of such books. A large portion of my life has been consumed in prosecuting this enterprize, and the result is known.

Now, at an advanced age, I offer to my fellow citizens an edition of the Bible, with amendations of the language of the common version. My reasons for this undertaking were these; that some words used in this version are wholly, others nearly, obsolete; that others have suffered a change of signification in the common usage, and, of course, do not now present, to the ordinary reader, the true sense of the original scripture, or word of God; that other words are unintelligible to illiterate readers, and such as have not access to commentaries, who constitute the most numerous class of readers; that some words and phrases are so indecent that they cannot be read before a promiscuous audience, nor uttered in company without a violation of good manners; yet in schools pupils are required to read passages containing words, which, if uttered in company on other occasions, would exclude a person from decent society; that the language of the common version, in many passages, is ungrammatical, or different in best usage in other writings: the inaccuracies and improprieties of expression being very numerous, probably amounting to thousands.

These reason have satisfieds me that a revision of the language of the common version is not merely a matter of expediency, but an *indispensible duty*, which the friends of the sacred oracles owe to the christian community.

In my view, the Bible is the principal fountain of all good principles, not only in religion, but in morals, and politics; the pure source of all rational, civil, and ecclesiastical liberty; although by an abuse of its precepts and doctrines, and by excluding the great mass of population from access to the book, interested, selfish, and ambitious men, have, in Europe, perverted its authority and made it the instrument of the worst species of despotism. From this despotism man may be disenthralled by the general use of the Bible and a clear understanding of its doctrines and precepts in their genuine simplicity. To accomplish this end, it seems to be expedient and even necessary that the popular version should be so pure and free from exceptionable words and phrases as to be inviting, and so plain as not to be susceptible of misinterpretation.

If we may judge from the great efforts making to improve education in our seminaries of learning, it appears to be a common belief that human literature, the arts, and sciences, if properly cultivated will correct public morals, restrain vice, and preserve our civil institutions from corruption. But the history of nations and of past experience, do not authorise this expectation. Learning, arts, and science refine manners, change the characters and multiply the conveniences and temporal enjoyments of men to an indefinite extent. But as a general fact, they do not mend the heart, nor make men what God requires them to be. On the other hand, an undue attention to human learning, to improvement in arts, and to the external decorations of society, often has the contrary effect, by diverting the mind from the more important object of cultivating moral and religious improvement.

In pagan Greece and pagan Rome, vice and profligate manners increased *pari passu*, with every species of improvement in art and learning: and to such enormity had corruption advanced in Rome, in the age of Livy, the most splendid era of her literature, that the historian affirms such to be the condition of the State, that the vices of the citizens could be neither *corrected nor endured*.

The almost universal prevalence of infidelity among the literati of Germany and France, furnishes living testimony that human learning has little or no effect in preserving correct moral and religious principles in a nation. And I may appeal to all history and to universal experience for proof that no considerable reformation in morals and religion has ever been accomplished among a people, *except by means of christian principles.*

To the Bible we are indebted for all moral and religious improvement; and without a more extensive influence of that book upon the belief and the practice of our citizens, no improvement in a system of education, no power, no policy will correct public morals, give purity and fidelity to the administration laws, and insure the permanence of of our civil and religious institutions. Science, literature, intelligence, without Christian principles will not effect the objects. They never have been, and we have no reason to believe they ever will be, a preventative, or effectual cure of the disorders which spring from the ambition, selfishness, and licentious passions of men.

In this opinion I am confirmed by the remarkable fact that Christ and his apostles; among all their doctrines and injunctions, never once mentions human learning as the means of reforming mankind.

If therefore, we wish to arrest the progress of, the vices and corruption, which undermined the liberties, and at last completed the ruin of ancient free States, and which are multiplying and increasing in this country with appalling rapidity, we must place Christian religion at the head of all our efforts. To the promotion of this religion all other projects of improvement must be secondary and subordinate. A dependence on any other means is a delusions and will end in disappointing the hope, both of the republican and the christian.

Every obstacle, therefore, to the circulation of the Bible, and every cause, however small, that may impair its influence, ought to be removed. On this account it is desirable that a true version of the original scriptures be presented to the public in a style and phraseology in the least degree repulsive, and free from every thing that may needlessly expose the book to the derision of scoffers.

N. WEBSTER.

New Haven, Oct. 1833.

Interesting case of Somnambulism.—A female, about 19 years of age, living in a family in Springfield, Mass. is frequently known to rise from her bed during the night, while asleep, dress herself, and go about her daily employments. In several instances she has got up and set the table for breakfast, with as much regularity as she does when awake, selecting the right articles, and placing them upon the table exactly as they should be. In one instance, she went into the buttery, which was perfectly dark, skimmed the cream from the milk, and poured it into one bowl, and the milk into another, without spilling any at all. She frequently goes to the drawers where her clothes are kept, changes the position of the articles, or takes them out, and in some cases she has placed them where she could not find them when awake. In one instance she took out her needle book, and it has not been found since; but at a subsequent proxysm, she was found sewing in the dark a ring about a curtain, with a needle and thread, which it was supposed, from several circumstances, she could have obtained from no other source but the lost needle book. This fact, together with other facts in the case, seems to show some connection between the several paroxysm in regard to the trains of thought; and also an analogy between this and some cases of insanity, where lucid intervals intervene. In all these instances she moves about the house with as much ease and self possession as if every thing was going on as usual, avoiding persons and objects which are in her way, although her eyes are often shut.

When in one of these paroxysms she usually talks a great deal, & with much more fluency and vivacity than in her waking hours, and occasionally upon religious subjects; so that the case may in this respect be somewhat analogous to the sleeping preacher at Saybrook. One striking feature of this case is, that she is governed in her language and actions by her dreaming thoughts or imaginations, and all her impressions from external objects are made to accord perfectly with these imaginations. For instance, she frequently supposed herself in some other place, usually her native place, and calls the persons around her by the names of persons who live in that place, and speaks with much interest of scenes and objects which she has seen there.

If inquired of about persons and things in Springfield, particularly the family in which she lives, she knows nothing about them.—Nothing which can be said or done to her, seems to have the slighest influence in changing the current of her thoughts. All attempts to awaken her generally proves unsuccessful. At one time cold water was thrown upon her, but it had no effect except to produce the exclamation, "why do you want to drown me?" and immediately she went to her chamber, changed her clothes, and came down again to work. On one occasion an emetic was given to her, (which she took, as she said, because the physician, whom she called her father, wished it,) but though it relieved her headache, it did not awaken her. If left to herself, she after a while voluntarily goes to bed, and composes herself to sleep; but remembers in the morning nothing which has transpired.

When in the paroxysms she usually suffers much pain in one side of the head, her face is flushed, and her breath ing so laborious and loud, as to be heard in a distant room. She sometimes complains of the pain in her head; and in one instance wished to have it opened to ascertain the cause. Her appearance generally indicates perfect health; but her general health is not good, and she is the most subject to these paroxysms when she is more unwell than usual. She has been subject to them, more or less, for several years.

Springfield Republican.

The Russian Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Turks, has produced considerable excitement in Europe; and there is good reason that it should. Turkey becomes, in fact, a Russian province administered by Mahmoud for the benefit of Nicholas. The Black Sea becomes the nursery for Russian sailors: and from Constantinople, hereafter, will substantially issue the decrees of the modern champion of despotism, against the principles of civilized Europe. It seems, morally speaking, a fit connexion, that the Turk should be the ally of the barbarian Christian, to aid in checking the elevation of Europe in the scale of political freedom; and that the most despotic monarch of the age should strengthen his capacity for mischief against human rights, by fellowship with the most ignorant and enslaved people—except, perhaps, his own.

The seeds of future wars, without number, are to be found in this treaty—in which the opposite principles of Liberalism and of Absoluteism will contend for the mastery in Europe. It is not to be denied, that the physical power is on the side of the enemy, and that he has, moreover, outwitted and out diplomatized—if there be such a word—his adversaries. Before long, the cabinets of France and England will begin to suspect that they mistook their policy from the beginning, and to discover that their first duty to themselves was to keep the Russian Autocrat from meddling with the Turk at all: and the second, if they had deterred not to go to war, to keep Mahmond out of the power of Nicholas, was to assist upon neutrality, and let the Pacha of Egypt pursue his own way to the throne of the Sultan. They did neither—& the consequence is, that the project of Catharine is in effect completed: &, if Constantine is not, as she designed, on the throne of Constantinople, it is in the power of Nicholas to put him there when he pleases.

Balt. American.

The Irish Gentleman in search of Religion.

We perceive by the last number of the London Literary Gazette, that Moore's volume, recently published under the title prefixed to the present paragraph, has already been answered, by the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, a Protestant Clergyman in Ireland. The title of the reply is "*A Guide to an Irish Gentleman in his Search of Religion.*" From the extracts given, we should infer that the Rev. author has executed his task with spirit and effect. The Gazette says,—"He goes through all the main arguments and references of Mr. Moore in a very learned and able manner; and without acerbity or coarseness, it is but fair to allow, that on many points he has exposed mistakes, rectified quotations, and overturned conclusions, with a peculiar strength and dexterity."

The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan was formerly a Roman Catholic Priest, and is consequently well qualified for the task he has undertaken. He was converted many years ago to the Protestant faith, and is a pastor of one of the churches in Dublin. Although by his change of religion he incurred the bitter enmity of the Irish Catholics, he is admitted by all, to be one of the most eloquent preachers in the kingdom.

Com. Adv.

From the Portland Courier.

Major Downing's life and Letters.—We have just been informed from an unquestionable source that Messrs. Little & Holden, Booksellers, Phliadelphia, are making arrangements for publishing what they call the *Genuine Letters of Major Jack Downing.* It is therefore our duty on behalf of our friend the Major, to speak out. And we now say, that Major Downing commenced his correspondence through this paper between three and four years ago, when he was simple Jack Downing direct from Downingsville—that he has continued his correspondence in this paper as Jack Downing, Capt. Downing and finally as Major Downing, up to this date; and has never sent a single letter to any other paper. Some two or three months ago he anounced in this paper his intention of publishing his life and letters, and requested us to collect his letters for that purpose, and add such explanatory notes to them as they might seem to require, and he would prepare a brief memoir of his life to accompany them. This has been done The Major did us the honor to consign the care of the publication to us; and we have agreed with Lilly Waite & Co, Boston, to execute the work which will probably be out of the press in two or three weeks,

More than half of the letters which have been afloat in the papers six months past under the signature of Major Downing have been spurious. We repeat that none have been genuine which did not first appear in this paper, and many of the true letters which have peen widely circulated, have been much mutilated, and contains many errors. Therefore any pretended collection of them which should appear from any other quarter, would probably be mostly spurious and the true letters among them necessarily be imperfect. Under these circumstances, we appeal to Messrs. Little & Holden of Philadelphia, as honorable and judicious men, whether both justice and expedience do not require them to give up their intended publication. Editors who will aid in setting this matter right, by coppying this article or otherwise, will confer a favor on the *real* Major Downing.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Nov. 1.

The Georgia papers give an account of the murder of a Mr. Ross, at Monticello, in that State, on the night of the 18th inst. The unfortunate victim of this atrocity, was Mr. James Ross, son of Caleb Ross, Esq. of Laurel, Sussex county, in this State. A sister of Mr. Ross, a young lady in the boarding school of Mr. John Smith in this city, received a letter a few days since from another brother residing in Monticello, giving some particulars of the murder. The deed was as unprovoked as it was atrocious and fatal. Mr. Ross had gone to the theatre with some ladies, and sitting with them, unconscious of evil, when the ruffian shot him through the heart, and he died instantly. Mr. Ross was in Wilmington a few weeks ago, and was a promising young man. He was engaged in a prosperous mercantile business in Monticello.

Another.—We learn that a most atrocious and appalling murder was committed on Friday night last, near Frederica, in Kent county. The particulars, as we have heard them, are as follows: The perpetrator of the deed, George Benwell, lives on the Dover road about tnree miles this side of Frederica—the victim was his own daughter—a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age. He had returned home in the evening, and found one of the younger children crying, and upon inquiry, was informed that it had been corrected by the elder daughter. Without further inquiry, he attacked his daughter with savage ferocity, knocked her down with a heavy stick, and literally crushed her ribs by stamping on her with his feet. She died in about 30 minutes. The innocent victim of this appalling crime, we are informed, had lately finished her education at the boarding school of Mr. Samuel Hilles in this city, and was an amiable and deserving girl. Bonwell is in good circumstances. He has been committed to Dover jail to await his trial.

State Jour.

PUBLIC ZEAL.

No man was ever scolded out of his sins, the heart corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it is not treated with some management and manners, and scolds back again.—A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be coaxed tho' he will growl even under the operation; if you touch roughly he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, when he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks he is skilfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own, and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace that he may shine more in his own eyes by comparison. When he has performed this noble task, he wonders that they are not converted. He has given it to them soundly and if they do not tremble and confess that God is in them of a truth, he gives them up as reprobates, incorrigible, and as lost forever.—But if a man loves me, if he sees me in an eror, he will pity me and endeavor calmly to convince me foit and persuade me to forsake it. If he has great and good news to tell me, he will not do it angrily, and in much heat and discomposure of spirit. It is not therefore, easy to conceive on what ground a minister can justify a conduct which only can prove that he does not understand his errand. The absurdity of it would strike him, if he were not himself deluded.

Cowper.

From the United States Gazette.

The late Forgery.—It is now pretty well ascertained that the bank notes obtained on a fraudulent check, from the Western Bank of Philadelphia, are still in possession of the villian. We deem it proper, therefore, to warn the public once more, that the numbers of the one thousand dollar notes are 3, 20, 22, 36, 38, 42, 45, 48, and that all the notes of the above amount and numbers are dated January 1, 1833, and drawn "Three days after date," payable to the order of M. E. Israel, and by him endorsed.

Three notes of five hundred dollars each, payable to N. Knowles or bearer dated as above, are numbered 28, 41, 43, which, there can be no doubt, are also in the hands of the forger, or some of the gang connected with him, as the Bank has no notes of one thousand or five hundred dollars in circulation, save those mentioned above.

The moment the fraud was discovered, the Bank withdrew all its notes of the above denomination from circulating, that could possibly be obtained from the legitimate channels in which they had flowed, and leaving none, as is believed, but those numerated, which are doubtless still in the polluted grasp of the villian, or those connected with him; nor has it issued any since. As the payment of them is stopped, it is only necessary for the public to be on their guard, and detection must necessarily follow any attempt to pass them.—The above described notes are all printed with black ink; and in order to extend greater protection to the public, the notes to be issued in future by the Western Bank, of the denominations of one thousand and five hundred dollars, will be printed in red ink, and will bear date subsequent to January 1, 1833.

The forged draft on which the money was paid, was filled up to the order of "Thomas Townsend." It appears that a man of that name has resided in New-Orleans, in St. Louis, Missouri, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in Philadelphia, and New-York; at all of which places he has given proofs of the badness of his character. As it is the province of public journals to protect the community against fraud, we respectfully recommend to our brethren throughout the Union, to notice this article in their respective papers, which probably may lead to the detection of the villian, and his detection will probably lead to some strange developements.

The freedom of the press, which is exercised, if not acknowledged, in Paris, exceeds any degree practically known elsewhere. Journals having great authority and circulation directly urge the overthrow of the present government—some the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, in the person of the duc de Bordeaux, others, the substitution of a republic. They wage open and constant war—not on particular measures or defects of the king and administration but upon the existance of his dynasty or the monarchial system. Editors, print sellers, noisy street politicians, are prosecuted, convicted, fined and imprisoned; yet in the principal journals particularly, there is not the least remission of hostilities.

Nat. Gazette.

Blair's Confessions.—In the last number of the Globe, Mr. Blair falls to his confessions, and in a long article written in his usually abusive style, he explains his trans action with the U. S. Bank, his betraying his patron, Mr. Clay, &c. &c. We can only say, on perusing his defence, that he has made himself appear more infamous than we originally supposed him to be. We shall lay by the article as a text, as we are determined that the people of the United States shall be made fully acquainted with the movements of the Banditti. Blair feels the force of our charge, that his conduct has not left him a friend in the Nation but the President, and his friendship will cool as his eyes become open. As to his coarse abuse about "Jews" and "selling old clothes," we could if we pleased, remind him of the time when he was glad to accept a donation of $200 from us to start his Globe with, and now, with his usual ingratitude to his patrons, he actually refuses to send us the paper.

Eve. Star.

Singular.—A Rhode-Island Jury, in a case of homicide tried before them, brought in a verdict of *voluntary manslaughter*; we should think this was equal to *wilful murder.*

The Journal.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 18, 1833.

The undersigned informs the patrons of the Journal, that he has disposed of his interest in his establishment to Mr. Welch, who has had the exclusive management of the paper for the last fourteen months. All debts due the office since the 3d of September, 1832, will be settled with Mr. Welch; the accounts of those indebted prior to that period, will be forwarded or presented to them, as soon as it can be done conveniently, when it is hoped, each one will be prepared to close his account, with cash, if possible; but at any rate by note.

L. BINGHAM.

November 16, 1833.

The Legislature of this State assembles on Monday, the 18th. Business of great importance will come before this body: The Convention, Bank, Internal Improvement, Judge of the Supreme Court, &c. We look forward to the result of their deliberations with hope; but nevertheless fear there will be "more cry than wool"—too much *talk, talk, talk!*

We expect to receive the Governor's Message time enough to lay it before our readers in our next paper, together with the first proceedings of the legislature.

THE TARIFF.

It is a notorious fact, that those articles, the duty on which has been reduced or taken entirely off have all become *higher* instead of cheaper, as the anti-tariffites would gladly have had the people believe. Will not these facts, coming within the knowledge of all who deal in stores, remove the prejudice against the Tariff? All may now see that the duty does not affect the price of an article, and that the price is regulated by the demand and supply, together with the price of other articles. Merchants buy cotton—cotton rose, and so did goods—all together; for if the merchant pays the farmer or planter a high price for his grain or cotton, he of course will charge a price correspondingly high for his goods: and thus the prices are regulated. It is high time the people should have their eyes opened—let them do it themselves regardless of the explanations of demagogues and office hunters.

The Watchman last week made a very imprudent admission, in an article on the subject of nullification. To hold out the idea that, unless something extraordinary be done to prevent it, nullification will overspread the whole south, is admitting as a probability, a state of things by no means probable. The people of the South are cooling off fast enough, since they found they could not succeed, and nullification is dying away as fast. The free trade folks, are preparing to embrace the tariff as soon as they can turn their coats without being seen in an unfavorable light, and to give nullification over to some other quarter of the Union. They find the people begin to see that the tariff is not such a monster as they used to tell them it was, and therefore, they must court favor.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

The New-York papers state, that, for the *first* time, the Tammany Hall party have divided. Owing to some high-handed proceedings in controlling public sentiment, a portion of the Regency party revolted, and got up an opposition ticket which in all probability will succeed triumphantly. In such an event what will Martin Van Buren do?

Gov. Lumpkin, in the conclusion of his last inaugural address makes use of the following good sentiment: "He, who would destroy State Sovereignty by *consolidation*, or the federal system by *nullification*, IS A TRAITOR TO LIBERTY, and deserves the universal execration of mankind."

Maj. Pillars and his turkey buzzard have both gone all over the United States on the wings of fame. See how little things make men notorious. Any thing marvellous or impudent makes men's names sound a great way off.

Phenomenon.—One of the most awfully magnificent and splendid spectacles ever beheld by human beings was exhibited to the view of an astonished people, throughout this region of country, on Wednesday morning last, between midnight and day-break. The scene so completely beggars description, that it is folly to attempt one. Millions of luminous and blazing meteors of various magnitudes were descending apparently from the heavens, and exhausting in the air in continuous succession for three or four hours—frequently exploding and shooting through the air with great brilliancy, leaving an illuminated trail of great length and considerable duration.

While some admired the grandeur and splendor of this wonderful display, others were frightened out of their wits. Many are the ludicrous anecdotes told every day of the citizens of every region where this phenomenon was seen. Many a sturdy old sinner, who had never prayed in his life, believing that the hour was coming, earnestly put up his penitential confession, and fervently petitioned the Powers of Heaven.

We have not yet learned the extent of this splendid illumination; but we have heard of no place where it was not. Nor have we yet seen any scientific demonstration of it. That it was in perfect conformity to the laws of nature, however difficult it may prove to demonstrate, none but the superstitious can for a moment doubt. Probably in our next we shall be able to give an account of the extent and cause.

The Mails.—It is almost useless to complain any longer. But the truth is, the mails are shamefully managed in all parts of the country. For the last two weeks the citizens of this place have been vexed not a little with the delay and irregularly of the mails. The northern papers come by southern mails, a day or two later than usual, and also southern papers by northern mails. Some get their papers as soon as they arrive *here*, and others *wait until they can get them.* These are *facts* coming within our knowledge. As far as we are concerned, a different order of things is very desirable.

The Post Master General has let the department become insolvent by bad management. Therefore congress will have to make an appropriation of money from the treasury to help it along, or the present facilities of the mail must be materially retarded. It was predicted by many three or four years ago, that the present state of things would come, if Mr. Barry remained at the head of the Department, and now we find it was too truly said. We rather think a little *surplus* revenue will be needed for *contingents*

ITEMS.

Francis S. Key, Esq. United States Attorney for the District of of Columbia, lately passed through Raleigh on his way to Alabama, for the purpose of settling the affair of the soldiers and Owens.

A European tailor has invented a dress, consisting of a coat, waist-coat, pantaloons, cravat and gaithers, all in *one piece*, and not requiring a minute to put it on.

"The Lynchburg Virginian notices a case of assault and battery recently tried in Henry county, Va. in which *ladies* were the parties—*Miss* Thomason vs. Mrs. Greenlee, *alias* Mrs. Hunter. The offence proved was that Mrs. Hunter and two servants waylaid Miss Thomason, whom they caught, tied, and *whipped unmercifully*! The jury returned a verdict for two thousand dollars, but by consent of parties, a judgement was entered for one thousand and costs."

ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Augusta (Geo.) Chronele says:—"It is stated by a gentleman just arrived from Alabama, that 400 of the Alabama settlers were armed and encamped at the Pole Cat Springs, waiting "the approach of the United States, troops, which (consisting of 150 men) had moved on toward that place, with the determination to expel them by force."

The Mobile Commercial Advertiser of a late date, (October 25,) furnishes the following much more satisfactory information:

"The report from a Columbus paper, that the troops at Fort Mitchell were to march immediately to expel the whites from the Creek territory, cannot be well founded. The troops are directed to aid the Marshal in his duties, and that officer has given public notice that the settlers will not be disturbed before the 15th of January. In the mean time we cannot but indulge the hope, that the difficulties may, in some manner, be adjusted."

LONDON, Sept. 30,

Twelve o'clock.—Private letters have been received this morning, brought by a merchant vessel from Lisbon, dated the 18th instant. Up to that date affairs remained tranquil, no further attack or demonstration having been made by the Miguelite army. It is likewise positively reported that the steam vessel, the Lord of the Isles, has been captured by two of the Queen's ships. The steamer had on board twenty-seven French officers who were going out to join Marshal Bourmont, and was also heavily laden with ammunition and warlike stores. It is likewise stated that a small schooner laden with shot had shared a similar fate.

Patent segars.—The Portland Argus gives the following account of a new article in the Segar line:

"In Portsmouth, (N. H.) a few days since, we were shown a box of fine looking Spanish Segars, (which we were told smoked very well and would pass with all but connoisseurs for the first rate,) manufactured in Connecticut, with not a particle of tobacco of any kind in their composition, except that used in the covering. the out sides were made of the leaves of cornstalks and the insides were composed of bean leaves and peapods! This is the most harmless and justifiable imposition we have been made acquainted with for a long time.

Education in the West.—An anniversary meeting was lately held in the city of Cincinnati, of an association entitled the College of Professional Teachers. There were three States represented, viz: Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois, and public lectures were delivered for several days on the various topics connected with the subject of education. The Cincinnatti Chronicle adds that with the view of effecting some important movements throughout the Mississippi valley, a public discussion under the direction of the College of Teachers was held at the close of its session, which resulted in the appointment of a central committee of seven persons, who are authorised to invite the co-operation of the intelligent and public spirited, in the West, and to solicit their attendance at a general convention at Cincinnatti, to be held in April next. The principal object is the extension of the system of Common Schools in the Western States.

Balt. Amer.

Jackson's reformed Postmasters.—The Broome Republican states that the deputy postmaster of that place had confessed that he had stolen $300 from a letter, and adds, "this is the sixth time the U. S. mail has been robbed by postmasters and their deputies within a few weeks." We can add a seventh. The postmaster of Claysville, Pa., has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for a similar offence. We wish there was some minor punishment, such as the stocks and pillory, for such of these gentry as unnecessarily detain our papers and letters.

Spectator.

Capt. Riley.—This celebrated voyager, after the publication of his wonderful book of shipwreck and suffering, retired to the western wilds, and located himself at Piqua town, in Ohio, determined to "live at ease." The Editor of the Long Island Enquirer says that he left him there in 1827, reading one of his newspapers; quite an interesting amusement, by the hy. It seems however, that the old mariner is once more upon the waters." He has just made a voyage to Mogadore, and presented the Colonization Society with twelve bushels of Barbary wheat, which he supposes better adapted to the climate of Liberia than the grain of this country.

Nullification of the popular will. At the late term of the Superior Court of law, held for Lincoln County, during last week, Judge Norwood on the bench, the question of the Superior Court Clerk-ship between Lawson Henderson, present Clerk, and J. D. Hoke, elected at the last August Election, by the people, under the act of the last Legislature, came on to be argued on Tuesday morning. The Judge took time to consider until Wednesday, when he delivered an opinion, which he supported by reference to the Constitution and Bill of Rights, adverse to the claims of the Clerk-elect, and retained Mr. Henson in office.

Ruth. Spec.

Real Jackson Spunk.—We learn from the Rahway, N. J. Advocate that 8 Clay and 5 Jackson men were on their way to the election, the preceding Thursday, in company, when their course stopped by the loss of a bridge, which had been carried away by the freshet. After numerous expedients for crossing the river had been proposed, and failed, the Clay men gave it up for a bad job, and turned back; but not so with the Jacksonians, for they had spirit enough to swim over, deposit their votes, and swim back, which they did with safety.

Bos. Post.

A New Way to pay Old Debts.—Here's your bill, sir; master says you will please to pay it, because he kind o' wants the money.

You little impudent rascal! go tell your master to pay his own debts and not trouble himself about mine.

A compliment to our country Women.—Messrs. Beaumont and Tocqueville, in their report on the Penitentiary system in the United States; state a fact in the highest degree creditable to the female portion of our population. "Out of one hundred prisoners in the U. States, we find but four women; whilst with with us, in France, there are twenty in a hundred."

Balt. Amer.

At a time, when the rage for establishing Banks was at its height, in one of the Northern States, and charters for small Banks were greatly multiplied, the *blackies* or negroes, in a certain town, adopting the old adage "that one might as well be out of the world, as the fashion," thought that *they* must have a Bank too. As it was too much for their resource to think of providing a building for the purpose in view, they selected one of their own number, who, they agreed should be "the Bank"—President, Cashier, and all—and their several deposites were made in his "breeches pockets." After a short time, one of the Corporators having occasion to use a little of the stuff, drew a check on the Bank for the desired amount; but failing in his application, a general panic was of course produced, and, an enquiry being set on foot, the following explanation and reply was given—"*Gemmen, I be berry sorry to hab to gib you de unplessum imformashun dat de Bank had failed.*"

Register.

Mr. Jenks of the Nantucket Inquirer, says—"A hearty laugh occasionally is a mark of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of a man's brain, and the hypochondria from his ribs, far more effectually than either champaign or blue pills."

Married,

In Charlotte, on Thursday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, Mr. *John L. Hayes*, Merchant, to Miss *Margaret M. Smith*, daughter of the late William Smith, Esq.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. McCutcheon, Mr. *William G Townsend*, of Cabarrus, to Miss *Sarah Baine.*

Prices Current.

SALISBURY, Nov. 15.

Cotton in seed 2.50 a 2.75, beeswax 17 a 00, feathers 30, tallow 8 a 10, corn 40 a 45, oats 20 a 25, wheat 1.00, flour 6.00, bacon 10, brandy 35 a 37, whiskey 30, butter 12 a 15.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 12.

Peach brandy 55 a 60, apple do. 28 a 33, bacon 9 a 10 1-2, beeswax 17 a 17 1-2, coffee 13 a 15, cotton 13 a 13½ corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1.40 a 1.50, flour 5.25 a 5 75, feathers 34 a 36, iron 4.50 a 5.50, molasses 36 a 40, nails 6 a 6½, sugar 10¾ a 12, loaf do. 15 a 18, salt 65 a 75, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 30 a 35, wool 19 a 20, cotton bagging 25, rope 8 a 10.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 6.

Cotton 13⅛ a 13¾, flour 6.50 a 7.25, corn 50 a 60, tallow 10, beeswax 18, bacon 9 a 10, lard 11 a 12, salt 45 a 50, brandy 37 a 40, whiskey 34 a 35, sugar 10 a 10¼, coffee 14 a 15, molasses 35 a 37, butter 20 a 25.

RALEIGH, Nov. 5.

Flour 5.00 a 5.50, meal 55 a 60, bacon 8 a 9, corn 2 75 a 3.00 per barrel, peach brandy 37½, apple do. 30 a 32, whiskey 33 a 35, feathers 25.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.

Bacon 10 a 11, coffee 13 a 14, cotton 16½ a 16 3-4, flour 6.50, a 6,75, corn 56 a 68, lard 11 a 12, molasses 35 a 40, sugar 10 a 11, brandy 35 a 42, oats 50 a 00, butter 12 a 20.

North Carolina money 1¼ a 1½ pr. ct. discount.

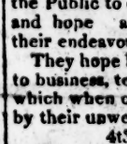
Georgia, - - 1¼ do.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 9.

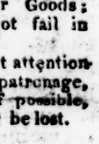
Bacon 10 a 12, brandy 40 a 75, cotton 14.50 a 15.50, coffee 14 a 17, flour 9. a 10.00, lard 12 a 15, molasses 40 a 50, salt 75, sugar 8 a 14, tallow 10 a 12, whiskey 45 a 50.

Medicine and Surgery.

DOCT. EDMUND R. GIBSON,



RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Concord and its vicinity, that he has located himself in the Town of Concord for the purpose of practising in the various branches of



Medicine and Surgery.

He may be found at all times when not professionally engaged, at Mrs. Mahan's

TAVERN.

Concord, Nov. 12th, 1833. 3t467.

NEW & CHEAP

CASH STORE.

CALL AND SEE!

WM. MURPHY & JNO. B. MOSS,

HAVING connected themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have opened in Salisbury, in the Store formerly occupied by

KYLES & MEENAN,

A large and well selected Stock of entirely

NEW AND CHEAP

GOODS.

Which have been purchased in Philadelphia and New York, from the latest importations, and will be sold, for CASH or Country Produce only, as low as any goods can be sold in this section of country.

They respectfully solicit their Friends and the Public to call and examine their Goods; and hope and trust they will not fail in their endeavours to please them.

They hope by a constant and strict attention to business, to gain a part of public patronage, which when once obtained, shall, if possible, by their unwearied exertions, never be lost.

4t304

N. B. Don't forget to call at the Sign of the NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

Notice,

THE subscriber being anxious to dispose of all his perishable property in the town of Salisbury, will offer all for sale at his Dwelling House, on Tuesday of Court next, Ten excellent

beds and bedding,

and all other

house-hold furniture;

Cattle, Hogs, &c.

All those that wish to purchase, will do well to come and buy, Terms made known on the day of sale. It will be a credit sale, so as to suit the purchaser.

JAMES MULL.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1833—3t

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Yadkin & Catawba Journal,

Printed and published once a week.

THE JOURNAL will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes and interests into which the community is divided: in short, it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

In its political character, it will undergo no change. It will support the Rights of the STATES; but it will give a no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Consequently it will oppose, at every hazard, the detestable heresy of Nullification and Secession; and go for the "Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union;" believing that only by adhering nd the Union of the States, can our Liberty a to Independence be preserved, and the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires, transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

The JOURNAL will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 per annum, or $2 paid in advance.

☞ The Journal will be sent to any person without charge who will obtain six responsible subscribers for one year.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Warrants for Sale *Here.*

Poetry.

WINTER EVENING.

BY SHARA.

The bright and glowing summer's past;
'Tis winter, and in storm and rain
The day was darkened—now at last
The sun appears again—
Just for a moment glads our sight,
And seen midst clouds seems doubly bright.

Again look upwards—once again
Behold the wintry sun has set;
None of these summer barques remain:
A nobler image yet
Strikes on the Christian gazer's mind,
And leaves all others far behind.

The sun, whose way through that expanse
Has been, since first his course began,
Through storms and clouds, seems to our glance
A fitting type of man—
For thus the Christian's narrow way
With clouds is darkened day by day.

Thus, as the sun in winter's gloom
Sinks more than ever bright,
The Christian's hopes his way illume,
And gild his path with light:
As the sun sets, the Christian dies—
Both on a brighter, happier day to rise.

VARIETY.

EXTIRPATING SASSAFRAS.

Scotland Neck, Sept. 13, 1833.

Dear Sir:—

In answer to the queries of Anti-sassafras, extracted in the Farmer, from the Farmer's Register,—if Anti-sassafras bushes down in the spring of the year, that are of any size, and pasture the land, with cattle and sheep for two or three years in succession, it will effectually destroy them. I had a piece of land thickly set with them; I pastured it with cattle and sheep, the years 1831 and 1832, to destroy it; in the fall of 1832 I broke it up and sowed it with wheat I rode over it a few weeks past and could not see a single sprout of it. Three years will effectually destroy it, and I think two is sufficient. Sheep and cattle are very fond of the sprouts, and they continue to trim them off as soon as they make their appearance. To satisfy any person of the correctness of this method, let him notice, when passing along a lane where the field is infested with this growth,—a plenty may be seen in the enclosure, but not one outside the field, unless it is too high for cattle to trim the leaves off. I am satisfied it is a great impoverisher.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

M. R. SMITH, sen.

A Just Distinction.—The Washington Globe, says:—

"The signal honor with which Mr. Webster has been received in different sections of the country, evinces the new feeling which has arisen in his favor, in consequence of the stand he took last winter in support of the principles of the union."

In no section of the country, was it forgotten that Mr. Webster first took the same stand in the memorable debate, on Foot's Resolutions. He then exploded the doctrines of nullification; and vindicated the principles of the union. The feeling, therefore, in his favor, cannot be *new*; but, on that subject, it may well be so in favor of the president and his party, who, last winter, first came to the support of those principles. They took sides originally against Mr. Webster.

The success which has attended the efforts of "the Carolina Rail Road Company," seems to have directed public attention throughout almost the whole South, to the subject of Rail Roads—Meetings have been held in various parts of that State for the purpose of organizing companies and extending branches to different points of the State. Meetings have been held in Athens and Augusta, Geo. with the view of taking measures to connect those places by means of a Rail Road. A portion of the population of Mississippi and Louisiana seems to be alive to the great usefulness of Rail Roads. Our fellow citizens of the Northern part of this State, are "up and a doing," while we who could gain more by an improvement of this character, than almost any other part of the South western country, seem to be perfectly listless upon the subject!

Ala. Jour.

Blank Warrants for Sale Here.

Land for Sale.

UPON the Petition of Elkanah D. Austin and others, filed in the Court of Equity, for Rowan County, and heard at October Term; 1833. A decree was made directing the Clerk and Master to sell the lands mentioned in said petition, upon a credit of twelve months for one half, and 18 months for the other half of the purchase money; upon condition that the purchaser shall give bonds with approved security for the purchase money on the day of sale.

Notice

is hereby given, that said lands consisting of three adjoining tracts in all 287½ acres, will be offered for sale at public Auction on the 30th day of December next, at Mocksville, on the terms above stated.

SAM. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

October 18. 1133. 10t510

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguezs, of New-York, the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1833 and which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burns'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

413tf

He has just received a newly invented and much improved system of cutting, which he is sure will please his patrons.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services in

WASHING

articles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, and preparing them for use in the neatest and most elegant style.

Travellers will be waited on, whenever application is made, as well as the citizens, so that no delay will be experienced in a journey. He lives two doors below the Bank, on the corner of the Bank square. He is responsible for every article of Dress put in his care, so that no injury or loss shall in any case be sustained by his patrons. He humble servant.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury. Aug. 30, 1833. 1w.

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1833.

Mary Coggburn vs. James Coggburn. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Coggburn; is not an inhabitant of this State, it was ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal and North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless the said James Coggburn appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Ashville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness Joshua Roberts Clerk of said court, at Ashville, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1833.

J. ROBERTS, Clk.

3mt454. pr. adv. $4.50

NEGROES WANTED

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of

YOUNG NEGROES.

without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices, in Cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year with Robert Huie, in tRe purchase of negroes.

JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscribers will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in prrson. In his absence Mr. Reeves, Postmaster, will contract, for negroes and pay cash, and is authorised at all times to purchase for him; and an Agent will at all times be found at Doct, Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte prepared to make purchases the same as if the subscriber were present.

J. H.

Salisbury, N. C. July 12. 1833. tf.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Equity, May Term, 1833.

Jno. W. Means vs. Jno. N. Phifer & Wm. Means, sen. } Bill.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Means, sen. one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register for six weeks for the said William Means, sen. to appear at the next Term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the court house in Concord, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1833, and then plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing exparte. Witness P. B. Barringer, Clerk and Master for said county of Concord, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1833.

P. B. BARRINGER, *c. m. e.*

July 22, 1833. 6t455

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE CALLED THE

HARBINGER,

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

ISAAC C. PATRIDGE,

Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to the nombea of gentlemen in different parts of the State, and the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects of which it is important to enlighten to enlighten the public ming; to publish event and circumstances occurring among ourselves that deseave notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit, curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Internal Improvement and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party charater.

If we have not misapprehended publick sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favors the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for it support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our State, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determinated after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscrition papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North-Carolina.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please give this prospectus an insertion and consent to act as our agent in procuring subscribers,

Chapel Hill, January 26th 1833.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

William Hargrave vs. The Heirs at Law of Will. Kirk, deceased. *Sci. Fa.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Lewis B. Kirk, Edwin Kirk and Isaac Raney and his wife, heirs at law of the said Will. Kirk, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, notifying the said Lewis B. Kirk, Isaac Raney and his wife to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment willbe taken against them pro confesso.

Witness. JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*

6t460 pr. adv. $2 50.

SALISBURY FEMALE

SEMINARY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the 1st, day of October. Tuition, per session, (5 months) is $10,50; Drawing and Painting $10; Music $20, Board $35—Paid in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

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Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen rags will be bought at this office.

conomsts may buy all their pins and needles and other little notions, with the proceeds of the rags which are wasted and thrown away Think of it and asve them.

NOTICE.

THE firm of HUIE & CADE, is this day, dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSIAH HUIE,
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1833.

BURTON CRAIGE having purchased the entire interest of Josiah Huie in the above firm, the business will, in future, be conducted by

CADE & CRAIGE.

The new concern will endeavor to merit, and hopes to enjoy the same liberal encouragement that was extended to the late firm.

CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury, August 23, 1833—4t297

Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodiccal, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes withequal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dolars. This may not take fifty two weeks one accomplish; for, though not longe than one week will elapse between the issuin of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the later, such literary intelligence will occasionbe culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or whole, some mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance can not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞ Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the the work for $4 by uniting in their remittances

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

A CARD.

To the publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.

The publishers of the NEW ENGLAND WEEKLY REVIEW, are desirous of [setting] up, on the first of January, a complete [list] of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them *two copies* of their respective publications in succession, that they May not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the *New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.*

Mysterious disappearance.

ON Wednesday the 11th inst. late in the evening, ALEXANDER COPELAND, a farmer residing about two miles and a half south of this place, was seen at his farm under a tree of which he had been making boards about half a mile from his house. Since that time he has not been seen or heard of, though diligent search and enquiry has been made by the neighbors.—For about a month previous to his disappearance, he had been much concerned about his religious state, and at first it was supposed he had gone to a Campmeeting then holding near Greenville, but it seems this supposition was erroneous. On the day of his disappearance he had been to the burial of Capt. Christopher Taylor. Mr. Copeland was a poor but industrious, moral man, about 26 years of age, well esteemed in the neighborhood, not embarrassed to any considerable degree—he is about 6 feet high, well proportioned and dark hair, good natured, and fond of conversation, especially on religious topics. When he was last seen at the boards tree, he had on an old wool hat, a pair of flax pantaloons, a domestic shirt, striped waistcoat and a pair of old shoes, no coat or stockings. His family and neighbors are at a loss to conjecture what has become of him. Any person who may have any knowledge where he is; if living, or what has befallen him if dead, will confer a favor on his distressed wife, mother and numerous friends, by communicating by letter addressed to Hezekiah Bayles. Esq. near Jonesborough, E. Tennessee, the information they may possess, relative to him.

Washington county, Sept. 20.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HAVING qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Jane Emerson, deceased, I will offer for sale, all the Real and Personal estate of said deceased to the highest bidder. The real estate on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months; the personal estate on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds and approved security for all purchases made.

Sale of property to take place in the town of Charlotte, at the late residence of said deceased, on Monday of Mecklenburg (November) Superior Court next. Sale of property to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

There will be offered for sale

Three valuable Tracts of Land,

lying within one mile of the town of Charlotte. One tract containing 42 acres, adjoining the lands of Washington Morrison, Esq. on the road leading from Charlotte to the old Nation Ford. One tract of land adjoining the lands of William Carson. St. Catharine's mill tract and Williams' gold mine: this tract contains 225 acres of first rate land for farming, with a large proportion of best meadow lands, located on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of St. Catharine's mill pond.

Also, the tract on which John R. Williams now lives, containing 120 acres, one mile west of Charlotte, on the Tuckaseege road—on this tract, there is a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, also one of the best gold mines in the county: this mine is under lease to William Davidson, and will be sold under that incumbrance.

—ALSO—

A Number of Likely

NEGROES,

Household & Kicthen furniture

CATTLE & HOGS;

Farming Utensils;

Hay, Fodder, and a quantity of CORN.

Those wishing to purchase such articles will do well by attending the sale.

SAM. McCOMB, *Ex'r.*

Charlotte, Sept. 23, 1833. 3t460

N. B. All persons having any demands against the estate of said Jane Emerson, deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery, and all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment.

S. McC.

IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE twelfth Annual meeting of the Iredell County Bible Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church in Statesville, on Wednesday, the 9th of October. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Sparrow of Salisbury, will deliver the Anniversary Discourse, and it is believed, the exercises on the occasion, will be interesting to the members, and the friends of the Bible, where general and punctual attendance is earnestly and respectfully solicited. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

3t459

D. GOULD,
Pres. Iredell Co. B. S.

Statesville, Sept. 14, 1833,

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office